24. Tripura

1.Dhalai

25. Uttar Pradesh

1.Ambedkar Nagar, 2.Azamgarh, 3.Bahraich, 4.Balrampur, 5.Banda, 6.Barabanki, 7. Basti, 8.Budaun, 9.Chandauli, 10.Chitrakoot, 11.Etah, 12.Farrukhabad 13.Fatehpur, 14.Gonda, 15.Gorakhpur, 16.Hamirpur, 17.Hardoi, 18.Jalaun 19.Jaunpur, 20.Kaushambi, 21.Kushinagar, 22.Lakhimpur Kheri, 23.Lalitpur, 24. Maharajganj, 25.Mahoba, 26. Mirzapur, 27.Pratapgarh, 28.Raebareli, 29.Sant Kabir Nagar, 30. Shravasti, 31. Siddharthanagar, 32.Sitapur, 33.Sonebhadra 34.Unnao

26. Uttarakhand

1.Chamoli, 2.Champawat, 3.Tehri Garhwal

27. West Bengal

1. Bankura, 2. Birbhum, 3.Dakshin Dinajpur, 4.Jalpaiguri, 5. Maldah, 6. Medinipur East, 7. Medinipur West, 8. Murshidabad, 9. Purulia, 10. South Twenty Four Parganas, 11.Uttar Dinajpur

Decline in BPL people

†2557. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of people living below poverty line in various States of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of last three years thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether this number is more in urban areas or in rural areas, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and state level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The two latest comparable estimate of poverty are available for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05 estimated from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th and 61st Rounds of NSS respectively. As such, it is not possible to estimate the decline in the number of people living below the poverty line in the last three years. However, from the state-wise poverty estimates of 1993-94 and 2004-05, the State-wise decline in the number of people living below the poverty line has been estimated for the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. These are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The decline in the number of poor during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 given in the Annexure Table shows that among the major States, the decline is more in the rural areas than in the urban areas in the following States:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar (including Jharkhand), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal

In Gujarat the decline in the number of poor in urban areas is more than in the rural areas:

Statement

State-wise Number of People living below poverty line in 1993-94, 2004-05 *and the decline during this period*

(Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1993-94		2004-05 (URP)		Decline	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	74.47	64.70	61.40	14.79	13.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	0.11	1.94	0.09	1.68	0.02
3	Assam	94.33	2.03	54.50	1.28	39.83	0.75
4	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	450.86	42.49	439.91	45.62	10.95	-3.13
5	Delhi	0.19	15.32	0.63	22.30	-0.44	-6.98
6	Goa	0.38	1.53	0.36	1.64	0.02	-0.11
7	Gujarat	62.16	43.02	63.49	27.19	-1.33	15.83
8	Haryana	36.56	7.31	21.49	10.60	15.07	-3.29
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.4	0.46	6.14	0.22	9.26	0.24
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19.05	1.86	3.66	2.19	15.39	-0.33
11	Karnataka	95.99	60.46	75.05	63.83	20.94	-3.37
12	Kerala	55.95	20.46	32.43	17.17	23.52	3.29
13	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	216.19	82.33	247.15	93.50.	-30.96	-11.17
14	Maharashtra	193.33	111.9	171.13	146.25	22.20	-34.35
15	Manipur	6.33	0.47	3.76	0.20	2.57	0.27
16	Meghalaya	7.09	0.29	4.36	0.16	2.73	0.13
17	Mizoram	1.64	0.3	1.02	0.16	0.62	0.14
18	Nagaland	4.85	0.2	3.87	0.12	0.98	0.08
19	Orissa	140.9	19.7	151.75	26.74	-10.85	-7.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Punjab	17.76	7.35	15.12	6.50	2.64	0.85
21	Rajasthan	94.68	33.82	87.38	47.51	7.30	-13.69
22	Sikkim	1.81	0.03	1.12	0.02	0.69	0.01
23	Tamil Nadu	121.7	80.4	76.50	69.13	45.20	11.27
24	Tripura	11.41	0.38	6.18	0.20	5.23	0.18
25	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	496.17	108.28	500.11	125.88	-3.94	-17.59
26	West Bengal	209.9	44.66	173.22	35.14	36.68	9.52
27	A and N Island	0.73	0.33	0.60	0.32	0.13	0.01
28	Chandigarh	0.07	0.73	0.08	0.67	-0.01	0.06
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.72	0.06	0.68	0.15	0.04	-0.09
30	Daman anad Diu	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.14	-0.04	0.01
31	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.02
32	Pondicherry	0.93	2.38	0.78	1.59	0.15	0.79
	All India:	2440.31	763.37	2209.24	807.96	231.07	-44.59

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A and N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Growth rate of service sector

†2558. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the growth rate of service sector during the last five years and the share of the same in Gross Domestic Product; and

(b) to what extent the skilled man-power is needed to maintain the growth rate of health, information technology, education, legal services and tourism etc. sectors and to what extent it is available in India?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.